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## SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

Honolulu Educators Hold Their  
 Regular Monthly Session

VACATION TRIP TO THE VOLCANO.

Professor Hosmer Talks on Develop-  
 ment of Pupils—Interesting Paper on  
 Primary Language in Hawaiian  
 Schools by Mrs. Dumas—Finances.

The last meeting before the regular  
 annual session of the Honolulu Teach-  
 ers' Association was held in the main  
 room of Punahou Preparatory School  
 yesterday afternoon, some fifty teach-  
 ers and visitors being present.

On account of certain performers  
 being ill the class exercises did not  
 take place.

After a short talk by Professor Hos-  
 mer with reference to the complete  
 development of pupils, Mrs. Dumas  
 read the following paper on "Primary  
 Language in Hawaiian Schools."

One of the fundamental aims of  
 education is to teach pupils to think.  
 Along with the development of  
 thought and inseparable from it is the  
 development of language.

To attempt to teach language with-  
 out grasping the accompanying  
 thought is reasonably sure to result in  
 mechanical word-grinding. Thinking  
 is a soul activity caused by presenting  
 to the mind appropriate subjects.  
 Language is a subject of thought, but  
 as such is not appropriate for the pri-  
 mary grades.

The child comes to school at the age  
 of six, with vague and incomplete  
 ideas of things. He has eyes but has  
 seen but little. Organs of touch, taste  
 and smell, but with these he has not  
 been taught to discriminate very  
 much. Ears he has, but has heard of  
 things not in the language of the  
 school, but in the mother tongue. In-  
 deed with this language which he has  
 learned, he can make his vital wants  
 known, communicate with his par-  
 ents and playmates and so become ac-  
 quainted with the environment which  
 his stage of growth demands. The  
 learning of English is to him an ac-  
 complishment and not a necessity.  
 How then is the teacher, who has the  
 child but one seventh of his waking  
 hours, to so relate to him, uninter-  
 ested, harsh sounding English lan-  
 guage to his living thought that he  
 may be able to think, speak and write  
 in the new tongue.

We can answer this only in part.  
 First, let us take a few lessons from  
 the child himself. Language comes to  
 them first by hearing it spoken.  
 When is he disposed to listen? Man-  
 ifestly when something awakens his  
 interest. That interest is aroused by  
 a desire to understand what other peo-  
 ple are saying. He has no interest in  
 words simply as words.

We see then that first he listens. In  
 like manner he speaks when he has an  
 interesting thought behind his words  
 which he wishes to make known. If  
 his vocabulary is insufficient he  
 struggles until someone who under-  
 stands what he means supplies the  
 words. He seizes it, and it is forever  
 because presented under right condi-  
 tions.

The conditions for the acquirement  
 of language are the immediate neces-  
 sities of thought or expression.

Parents understand this law better  
 than teachers. A child at home is  
 never given words except as they are  
 needed for immediate use.

"Language conforms to the thought.  
 Thought and speech become a unit in  
 hearing and speaking."

Let us be done with the teaching of  
 empty words. We cannot make a  
 greater mistake than to treat language  
 as a subject of study in the primary  
 school. Rather let it become an out-  
 growth of the subjects taught.

Thoughtful men, from Lord Bacon  
 in England down to Dr. Lyons in Ha-  
 waii, have urged upon teachers the  
 necessity of the study of real things.  
 Bacon says: "Things should come be-  
 fore words," and again: "Let us never  
 turn the eyes of the mind away from  
 the things themselves, but take their  
 images into us, just as they are."

He wishes men to demand the im-  
 mediate contemplation of creation.

Dr. Lyons, in his article in the last  
 Progressive Educator, says:

"Language is not to be displaced to  
 make room for nature study, but the  
 latter is rather to be made the efficient  
 means of promoting the former."

We have been accustomed to read  
 in geographies and other books about  
 the earth, plants, animals and rocks,  
 but it seldom occurs to us that these  
 things can speak for themselves. We  
 are, as Whittier says,  
 Blind to the beauty everywhere re-  
 vealed,  
 Treading the May flowers with regard-  
 less feet.  
 For us the song-sparrow and the bob-  
 link  
 Sing not nor winds make music in the  
 leaves

If more schools would take an "out-  
 going day" and let "Nature be the teach-  
 er," as has been so recently demon-  
 strated by one of our schools, the  
 children might not prove to be as  
 stupid as we often think them. If  
 such exercises are valuable for ad-  
 vanced pupils, doubly so are they for  
 the little ones, for "children must first  
 read the book which God himself has  
 given humanity to read in his child-  
 hood, namely, the world which he has  
 created and in which he has manifest-  
 ed his divine thought."

Bring the children face to face with

plants, animals, insects, objects, etc.,  
 and cause them to exhaust their  
 powers of description upon them. Let  
 the knowledge taught be gained by  
 personal observation and experiment.  
 The first year's work must be al-  
 most entirely conversational. Begin  
 by requiring the children to perform  
 simple acts and tell what they are do-  
 ing. Let the performance always ac-  
 company the words, thus will the  
 idea which is to be conveyed by  
 means of the act and the words be-  
 come intelligible.

These exercises may be varied by  
 motion, songs and simple games, viz:  
 Let your feet go tramp, tramp, tramp,  
 etc.  
 Can you tell, little playmate, who has  
 gone?

A few minutes each day throughout  
 the whole school course would be  
 profitably spent in teaching correct  
 expression, by requiring accurate de-  
 scriptions of actions performed by the  
 teacher or pupils. At first they must  
 be simple, e. g.: Walk to the door  
 or look out of the window. Let the  
 pupils ask questions of each other  
 about what was done. It will be sur-  
 prising how many different expres-  
 sions will be given for a simple act.  
 Gradually let the actions become more  
 complicated, e. g.: The teacher goes  
 to the blackboard, takes the crayon in  
 one hand, the eraser in the other,  
 writes a word, erases it, puts the  
 crayon down and walks to her seat.

These exercises should be so ar-  
 ranged as to illustrate all of the differ-  
 ent uses of the pronouns, verbs and  
 adjectives.

Let the children describe through  
 the use of clear sense the qualities of  
 objects and things. Send a child out  
 for a minute and require him to de-  
 scribe the sounds which he heard; or  
 tell him to describe something he  
 saw, while the rest try to think what  
 it is from the description given.

This will suggest similar exercises  
 for description of actions, qualities  
 and uses of things.

We must not forget that "accurate  
 description is the highest point of  
 composition."

I will now briefly outline a study in  
 plant and animal life which may be  
 adapted to the work of any grade in  
 school.

In making a selection of animals—  
 1. Let us take those which are  
 available.

2. Those which have marked char-  
 acteristics and desirable traits.

3. Those typical of a large class.

The cat or dog are good subjects for a  
 beginning.

One. Observations and description  
 of the form, size and color of the body  
 as a whole.

Two. Covering of the body.

Three. Name and description of  
 parts.

Four. Uses of parts.

Five. What the animal can do.

Six. What it likes to eat.

Seven. Where it lives.

Eight. The care and protection of its  
 young.

Nine. Use of animal to man.

Ten. Other animals with similar  
 characteristics.

Eleven. Stories, pictures and poems  
 on the animal.

Each division of the subject will be  
 studied in conversational lessons, after  
 which a complete description will be  
 required. After making a thorough  
 study of one animal, those which fol-  
 low can be compared with it. There  
 is nothing like comparison for devel-  
 oping the child's powers of observa-  
 tion and language. If you wish to  
 make a systematic study of plants, I  
 would suggest beginning with seeds.  
 Send or take the children out in search  
 for seeds, or require them each to  
 bring several kinds so that a variety  
 can be studied. Arouse the interest  
 of the children by telling a story of  
 the seed, which personifies the life  
 within.

Sort the seeds and require descrip-  
 tions of different ones as regards size,  
 shape and color.

Describe position and use of scar or  
 hilum which is seen on some seeds.  
 Present some which have been soaked  
 in water, children compare with the  
 hard ones. Observe and describe parts  
 of the seeds, as seed coats and kernel.  
 In the kernel notice the embryo and  
 albumen. Compare different seeds as  
 regards the parts, children notice that  
 some are divided into two parts and  
 some are single.

Next take up conditions for growth.  
 These may be illustrated by planting  
 seeds in moist cotton, or by putting  
 some over a glass of water on a net-  
 ting. Others may be placed in dry  
 soil, and by watching the germination  
 they will be led to see that the seed  
 requires warmth, moisture and air in  
 order to grow. Next study the uses of  
 seeds. With a sufficient variety for  
 examination, the pupils will be led to  
 give some of the following uses: To  
 produce new plants, for medicine, for  
 food, for making starch, for making  
 oil, for distilling, for fuel.

The children should plant some  
 seeds and keep a record of their  
 growth. This will lead them to the  
 next step in plant lessons—the root.  
 I have tried briefly to outline some  
 ways in which language may be cul-  
 tivated. Those who wish an outline  
 of work for all grades will find "Sys-  
 tematic Science Teaching" by Ed-  
 ward G. Howe are excellent help.

By all means, whatever the subject  
 matter taught, let each lesson be an  
 outgrowth of the preceding one, so  
 that the children will see the relation  
 which one study or thing bears to an-  
 other.

I cannot do better in closing than to  
 quote from Dr. Lyons' recent ar-  
 ticle. Take his words home with you,  
 teachers, for they are truly like apples  
 of gold in patches of silver: "The Ha-  
 waiian born pupil needs more than  
 anything else ideas, to make of any  
 value his language study, and no study  
 will do so much toward giving him  
 ideas as that of nature."

M. M. White spoke to the teachers  
 regarding a summer trip to the vol-  
 cano. Wilder's Steamship Company  
 would furnish round trip tickets for  
 \$35 to teachers exclusively. There  
 would be no limit either way to the

number taking advantage of the in-  
 ducement, unless it so happened that  
 the company might need the room for  
 tourists. The tickets would be limited  
 to the summer vacation. On the up  
 trip no stops would be made. Return-  
 ing, the teachers could stop over at  
 any and all places, provided they could  
 do this and catch the return steamer.  
 The subject of a summer school for  
 teachers was proposed for discussion  
 by Professor Hosmer.

In speaking of the subject, Mr. J. L.  
 Dumas, from personal investigation  
 into the matter, said he knew of  
 teachers on this and the other islands  
 who would be perfectly willing to pre-  
 sent themselves for service. In a few  
 words he outlined what, to his mind,  
 might be a good course of study.

Professor Richards, of Kamehame-  
 ha, thought the various systems in  
 vogue at different schools might be  
 made to coincide more closely if a  
 summer school, as proposed, could be  
 arranged. He thought all the schools  
 should be on the same footing.

In this connection Mr. Lightfoot said  
 the treasury was in a somewhat de-  
 pleted condition. He did not think  
 that the association could well assume  
 the responsibility of the proposed  
 school.

Mr. Dumas said the teachers would  
 be willing to pay their own way when  
 they realized the advantageous po-  
 sition in which they would be placed.  
 Board could be obtained at \$10 per  
 month.

At this point Mr. Dumas was forced  
 to discontinue. Stormy objections  
 arose from different portions of the  
 room. To these Mr. Dumas replied  
 that it was not expected teachers  
 should board at the Hawaiian hotel.  
 The speaker went on to say that  
 teachers on the islands received for  
 their services better remuneration  
 than in other places.

Again there was strenuous objec-  
 tion, especially from Miss Maroni,  
 who could not for one moment see the  
 matter in that light.

The treasurer's report showed total  
 receipts of \$115 and disbursements of  
 \$113.65, leaving \$1.35 to liquidate sev-  
 eral outstanding debts.

The chair appointed Dr. Lyons,  
 Prof. M. M. Scott and J. L. Dumas as  
 a committee to investigate the sum-  
 mer school project.

**YOUNG HAWAIIANS' INSTITUTE.**  
**D. W. Corbett Elected An Honorary**  
**Member—Entertainment.**

The Young Hawaiians' Institute  
 held its regular bi-monthly meet-  
 ing in Foster hall last night. Presi-  
 dent Henry Smith occupied the  
 chair. The name of Jesse Makai-  
 nai was proposed for active mem-  
 bership. The application will  
 have to take the regular course.

D. W. Corbett, secretary of the  
 Y. M. C. A., was unanimously  
 elected an honorary member of the  
 Institute, and the corresponding  
 secretary was instructed to for-  
 ward an engrossed copy of his elec-  
 tion to Mr. Corbett, who is at  
 present spending his honeymoon  
 in the States.

Charles Wilcox, chairman of the  
 committee on constitution and by-  
 laws, being absent through illness,  
 their report was deferred.

The entertainment committee  
 reported that they had arranged a  
 literary and musical programme to  
 be given on the eve of the 23d inst.  
 The entertainment will be for the  
 members and their friends.

A communication was read from  
 Wray Taylor, the well known or-  
 ganist, written on the day of his  
 departure for the Coast, acknowl-  
 edging his election as an honorary  
 member of the Institute. He  
 assured his friends of the Y. H. I.  
 that he would at all times be ready  
 to assist them in every way possi-  
 ble. Mr. Taylor's letter concluded  
 with hope of every success to the  
 Young Hawaiians' Institute.

## MORE ROUGH ESTIMATES.

Correspondent Writes Concerning  
 Heliographic Project.

Charles E. Dove in a letter to the  
 ADVERTISER concerning the helio-  
 graphic system, says:

The location of the sites would  
 necessitate a first cost of \$1200 for  
 the survey. The permanent in-  
 stallation would cost about \$4000,  
 and the running expenses would  
 amount, including interest at the  
 rate of 10 per cent. on the capital  
 invested, to about \$300 per month.  
 The distances between the respec-  
 tive points would be, from Oahu to  
 Molokai about 40 miles, from Molo-  
 kai to Maui about 60 miles, and  
 from Maui to Hawaii about 60  
 miles. I did not propose in the  
 first instance to establish commu-  
 nication with Kauai, but it of course  
 would be done if the business gave  
 promise of paying the necessary  
 expense.

These figures of course are only  
 approximate, as are the figures for  
 expenses, but I have data in my  
 possession by which I can deter-  
 mine the exact cost. The distances  
 cannot be ascertained more than  
 approximately without a survey.

## MESSAGES BY HOMING PIGEONS

Wonderful Instincts and Rapidity  
 of These Birds.

COMPARED WITH THE HELIOGRAPH

Several Parties on Hawaii and Maui  
 Breed Homers and Use them to Carry  
 the News—Experiments at Kahului.  
 Journey from Holland to Algiers.

A much more rapid transmission  
 of messages between the islands  
 than is afforded by any present  
 means is urgently needed. An  
 heliograph system has been sug-  
 gested, and there is no doubt but  
 that when the conditions, i. e.,  
 bright sunny days and clear  
 nights are favorable, it would work  
 well. But there are a great many  
 days in the year, particularly in  
 the winter months, when the helio-  
 graph would be useless. It would  
 be well before establishing this  
 system to make a few experiments.

Interesting Results of Observations  
by Chief Justice Judd.

LARGE NUMBER OF EXOTIC PLANTS

How Barren Wastes Have Been Transformed—Economic Use of Lantana  
Yot—a Mystery—Character of the Hilo.  
Description of Flora of Former Days.

Chief Justice Judd at a meeting of the Social Science Club in 1891 delivered a paper on "Observations and Changes in the Flora of the Hawaiian Islands Since Their Discovery," which is given below. Mr. Judd states in his introductory remarks that the paper consists in a jotting down of his personal observations that he treasured during a long residence in the country. Owing to the attention that is today being given in the schools and by the general public to the fauna of the country, the observations made by Judge Judd will be read with renewed interest.

When these islands were discovered in 1778 they were peopled with a barbarian race which had for centuries been without communication with the outer world. This fact had limited the flora and fauna to those plants and animals which had been brought here from the South at the various migrations which populated this group, and possibly to some trifling additions in the way of seeds wind wafted or swept on to our shores by the sea. The similarity of the fauna and flora of one island with another would indicate that no important additions had been made in this way, certainly not within a period near the discovery of these islands. But the additions made to the flora and fauna of these islands since they were discovered have been very great and have materially altered the appearance of the country and the character of its pursuits and have increased the comforts of its inhabitants. In order to adequately realize the changes produced we must picture to ourselves the condition of these islands when first introduced to the outside world.

Honolulu was then a barren waste. The only trees standing were the cocoanuts along the beach. The mountains of the Koolau range taking the moisture of the trade wind clouds, the showers fell further up the valleys and ridges than they do now. The Kona storms of the winter season wet down the plains and induced a growth of native grasses and weeds, which when scorched with the summer sun died down. Drinking water for the chiefs and those who could afford to send for it was obtained from the mountain springs and brought down in calabashes. The early foreign settlers dug wells which afforded hard water impregnated with salts. This was used for domestic purposes, cooking and washing, and rain water collected in large casks set up at the corners of buildings supplied the drinking water. There was no man-made grass. When introduced it was for many years the greatest boon these islands had received.

This grass (cynodon dactylon) Dr. Hildebrand also calls the native name Stenotaphrum Americanum, called "Beruuda" or "ouch" grass, was already here in 1828 in a few small patches and by its quality of surviving not only drought but keeping a live though trampled by foot of man and animal, soon had its effect in clothing somewhat the barren plains and hill sides and keeping down the dust that was well nigh intolerable. On the other hand there was no "kikania," no glue (gum arabic acacia), nor Hilo grass, nor lantana. Kekuausoa planted some rows of hau trees along the principal streets of Honolulu, and these in time afforded a grateful shade. No other trees would grow in Honolulu without artificial irrigation. The experiment was tried of planting kukui and other indigenous trees in the Palace yard and in other places, notably on Kukui street—but none survived. But in the forties a pipe was put in leading from some springs just above the second bridge, and this water supplied shipping and a few families, and soon as the supply was enlarged its effect was perceptible on the appearance of the town.

The tamarind, mango, pride of India, pride of Barbadoes, broad leaved kamani, brought here by Don Marin (Manini), and in favored localities kept watered, lived and were soon spread over the islands. The algaroba, a leguminous—mimosae—called propolis juliflora, of which the specimen stood in the Roman Catholic church premises, brought here from Peru, bore seeds which became disseminated. This tree was called for years the "French" tree, from its being on the premises of the French mission. The rapidity with which this tree has spread on the lee side of Oahu is amazing. The sweet pods eaten by cattle and horses not crushing the hard seeds enclosed in a tough jacket are dropped in the ejecta of the animals and where twenty years ago on Barber's Point was a perfectly treeless country, producing nothing but scanty grass among its rocks, is now an almost impenetrable forest, from which thousands of cords of firewood have been taken without serious diminution.

During the first half of the century after the discovery of these islands, the man-made grass was the greatest boon to these islands, during the second half the algaroba must take the honor. But the algaroba will not grow everywhere. It will not thrive anywhere on these islands where it is exposed to the trade winds freshly blowing from the sea, nor at any altitude much above the sea level. In furnishing firewood and thus checking the wasting of our na-

tural forests it has been of incalculable service.

The "oil" is a foreigner. It is one of the voracious—scurvy—tarapitita dichotoma. It ran rapidly over the pasture lands of this kingdom, but ran its race and is but little seen at present. Another oil, called the "Hilo oil" has had something of a career in some localities, but it is easily eradicated and is not much of a pest. The appearance and rapid spread of the indigo plant was phenomenal, which was only equalled by its disappearance. Only now and then, in fields left to fallow and kept free of stock, can it be seen. And yet thirty years ago it covered many of the pasture lands, and in favored gullies grew as high as a man's head on horseback.

The guava is now running its course especially in rainy localities. Furnishing both food and firewood, it has not met with much disfavour, as it can be eradicated. As late as 1860, though introduced there in 1840, the Hilo grass (Paspalum conjugatum), or sedge, was only found in the Hilo district. The Hamakua district was free from it, and it had not at that date come over into the Kohala or Kauai. Nothing but absence of moisture is its enemy. It soon got a firm hold on all the windward and rainy parts of Hawaii, and the same is true of all the islands. It is all through the bush of Hawaii, even to an altitude of 5000 feet above the sea level. It spreads from its seeds in the droppings of animals. Though it is easily exterminated when mowed down and its sod ploughed up, it is proving more and more an enemy to the grazing lands of the islands. Beef fed upon it may be fat, but the tissue is dark and flavorless and the fat pale and soft. For this reason the Kohala cattle, heretofore much favored in the Honolulu markets, are now in comparative disfavour and numbers of them have to be driven to the high lands of Kona for fattening, where the Hilo sedge is not yet triumphant.

On islands like Nihaui and Lanai, and on the lee side of the other islands where the rainfall is not continuous during the year but afforded mainly by the Kona storms, this grass has to fight its way against the maulenue and the native grasses, and so good pasture still exists there. The glue (not the true gum arabic but acacia fastuosa) exists only in quantity on this island. It is thorny and impenetrable to horsemen, but the cattle find their way through it and, eating its pods and the grass under it, they are difficult to drive out from localities where it has the mastery. The glue is not generally exterminated by graziers. It does not thrive in rainy districts. But where the algaroba grows it will grow, and it undoubtedly is a pest.

The lantana was about thirty five years ago (Dr. Hildebrand says in 1858) a much admired house plant. With its flowers of every hue, it is indeed a pretty plant. In Kona, Hawaii, it is called the "Mikonoria" or "Missionary," for, as the story goes, it was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Paris, the veteran missionary. I was going to except the rainy spots like Hilo and Hanalei, but though its favorite habitat is the dryer portions of the islands, it will thrive on the rain as on the dry. Animals, like horned cattle, will browse it a little as an aromatic correction to dyspepsia, I imagine, but no animal eats it. Its prolific berries are eaten by the imported birds, the mynahs, the pigeon and doves, and are scattered everywhere. I have noticed it begins on the sides of the steepest hills of the windward sides of Oahu and gradually spreads down until the little gulches then rank with the choice native grasses and plants are blanketed with it and the land ruined; nothing but vermin and small birds can go through it. Fire will not kill it. If it is cut down and burned and the roots grubbed up, the birds sow the seeds again. What its use in the economy of nature is, is yet a mystery. Will it run itself out as the indigo did, after it has exhausted all the elements in the soil essential to its existence? It is presumptuous to answer yes.

The "loulu," or native palm, is found in the wet forests of Hawaii and a few other places. But it was not until 1850 that the royal palm was brought here. The seeds were picked by a slave who climbed a tree in the Bishop's garden of Havana, Cuba, brought to Honolulu in Dr. Judd's pocket, and the only tree that was raised from them now stands in Mrs. Hobron's premises, just above the second bridge. This is the parent of all the specimens of this noble long-lived tree, which are seen all over the group.

The visit of Dr. Hildebrand to Java, Ceylon and India in 1865-6, and his introduction of numerous valuable trees and plants to this country forms a new departure in the botanical and floral annals of Hawaii.

The wine palm, sugar palm, Inga dulcis, Poncirus Regia, or flame tree of India, the Canarium commune, canariensis hispida, the various Ficus, etc., were all his introductions. Carefully nursed till able to survive, they were distributed to the various members of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society and soon became great ornaments to our city and the islands generally. These tropical trees growing in such thrift, with the addition of flowers and ferns beneath them, convey the idea to those newly come from temperate clime the impression of a "conservatory broken loose." The samang or monkey-pod (Pithecolobium Samang) is a tree of great vitality, and affords a tough timber for certain limited uses. Its shade is dense and grateful, but its noxious influence over all grass and shrubs under its shade or within reach of its thirty roots make it undesirable, except with a clear acre of land about each one. Under such circumstances, however, it is magnificent, rivaling the clime of temperate climates. This tree must have been brought here before 1850, the first one in Honolulu is remembered to stand in Dr. Wood's yard, now the premises of Dr. McGraw.

The Eucalyptus of course came from Australia. Its wood is tough, but twigs when made up into timber, and is almost incapable of being split for firewood. As a febrifuge, its leaves are valuable, but it is now believed to have been much overrated as a prophylactic for malaria.

The Ironwood from the South Seas is a much more valuable importation, growing readily as it does in the clear coral sand. It should be more freely planted on our sandy

wastes. This review shows that nearly all of our trees that appear to be thoroughly acclimated here are foreigners. A glance in any direction over our city will prove the assertion that nearly all of our plants are exotics. Only here and there the natives are seen, to wit, the bread fruit, coconut, kamae or kukui, only kept growing when nurtured with careful attention. These are typical of the fading race of aboriginal inhabitants. The bulk of our vegetation is imported. Within the recollection of the writer and of others in this society, the only flowers we had in Honolulu were the Damascus rose, that most sweetly scented of all roses, from which the ottar is made. This was our only one until the red monthly or Agrippia, and the little button-hole miniatura came. We then had, also, the pink periwinkle or everlast-ing, and a white spider lily. Later came the multiflora rose, now growing to perfection about the Volcano House. Then came the Montgomery rose, and later the Lamarque, cloth of gold and finally the multitude of ever-blooming, choice and delicate roses from the Dingee, Conard Company, which are in such profusion on every hand. Early there was brought here a double red hibiscus, then called the "Celestial rose." It is now rare, having been superseded by the single red hibiscus, a favorite hedge plant. We had before 1845, a common "four o'clock," a red canu or Indian shot and what we called a primrose (now gone), that opened with snap at sundown. A larkspur we also had in childhood, with whose flowers a little coronet, the size of a Kalakaua dollar, would be made by hooking the calyx of one blossom into the other—a favorite ornament for the albums of affection of those days.

The less of forty years ago were from the malle and favorite lima, as now, and also the ends of the pandanus fruit and the red globes of the love apple or kikania, strung together. Why are the natives so fond of the lima? It is celebrated in their poetry, though odorless and very perishable. It must have some mysterious charm about it, for I see it worn as a fetich by accused persons coming into court to be tried for offenses. But the Hawaiian will make a lot of anything. If he cannot get malle or ferns or roses, he will string together the eyes of a pineapple, seaweed, shells or feathers, and however dilapidated his clothing and hat may be, a lei makes him happy. A cowboy with spurs as large as a dinner plate, knife and lasso at hand, will walk into court on tiptoe with garlands of roses and plumerias around his neck, and see nothing incongruous in his decorations.

Cattle were introduced into the island of Hawaii by Vancouver in 1793. They were tabooed by Kamehameha I for ten years. They became so numerous in that time that a party of California employed by the king for the purpose, killed some 40,000 of them in a few years for their hides and tallow. Cattle were introduced to all the islands, but have not run wild to any great extent except on Haleskaka, Maui, and on Waialeale, Kauai. What has been the effect of these herds of cattle on our mountain vegetation? Undoubtedly grasses, ferns, vines and young trees are destroyed, and thus the ground is made bare and the sponge of moss and leaves which retains the moisture and helps further growth is exposed to the sun and destroyed. A small valley on Kauai from which cattle were kept for a few years grew up with a jungle as dense as to be almost impenetrable. A large tract of forest land above Kukuhiua from which all stock had been taken and the land fenced, has grown up with ferns and Hilo grass so as to be almost impassable to a horseman. While admitting that cattle keep young trees and shrubs down, they certainly can have no effect upon the large groves of gigantic ohia and koa. Yet we find hundreds of acres of dead forest on the mountain sides and plateaus of Hawaii. Has the denuding by cattle of the roots of these trees, removing the under growth and exposing the soil to the sun been sufficient to kill them? This is much doubted and there are tracts of forest on Hawaii, between Waipio and Pololu in Kohala, inaccessible to cattle, which have died in the same way. Is not the better solution that these forest trees have been killed by some insects or have lived their appointed time and, owing to the cattle and horses, nothing is able to take their place? Much of the devastation of our forests is owing to fire, but where this has occurred the carbonized wood remaining without decay for scores of years will indicate whether the destruction has been caused by fire. Much of the dead timber I refer to, was not killed by fire.

Great changes have undoubtedly taken place since the discovery of these islands. It is within the memory of persons now living when the Puukapu plains, Waimea, Hawaii, were covered with trees, and one who rode through "Mud Lane" between Waimea and Waipio in 1860 cannot fail to see that in thirty years the forests have decreased by at least 50 per cent. Fifteen years of cattle grazing on the slopes back of Pahala plantation in Kauai, have retired the forest and fern line at least one mile. To the goats, and to some extent the sheep that have run wild on Hawaii and Kauai mainly must be attributed a good deal of the deforesting that is going on. The only antidote which is effectual (since it no longer pays to kill the goats for their skins) is the wild dogs which are making sheep raising on Hawaii an impossibility. Canines are unfortunately not graminivorous and do not eat trees and so when the sheep and goats are destroyed by the dogs and the wild pigs and smaller cattle reduced in number by them, we may hope that the vegetation will again increase in those ranges made bare by the goats and other ruminants.

The American mission had in early days a cattle pen beyond Kawaiahae church. There the herd of cows with their calves were penned at night and the cows milked in the morning by the older boys of the various households. The cattle were then turned out and roamed along on the plains and up Man a valley, to return again at night. All was then open ground eastward of the present Alapai street. The cows of Dr. Armstrong, who lived where the Punahou Preparatory School is at present, were milked in the pen made of these premises, and the cattle were driven to the slopes back of Punahou for their grazing. Within twenty-five years all the land between

Beretania street, Punahou street, and Prof. Alexander's, was a cattle yard, and the dairy wagon of the East India man, John Kirati, the pioneer milkman, would start from here on its rounds. Previous to this, natives would peddle milk in quart bottles set in square boxes and slung on a pole over their shoulders, each bottle corked with a fold of dry brush. Cattle were slaughtered on Nuuanu street, on the premises where the "White House" now is. After this region became too populous for the wild cattle to be driven there without danger to human life, this trade was removed to where Mrs. Ward's coconut grove is on King street, and finally removed to its present locality below the prison.

The race track of the days of H. B. M. S. Amphitrite was on King street from John Nott's to the rifle range, and steeple chases used to be run starting from Thomas square to Mr. Jaeger's present premises across the barren, fenceless plains. The introduction of the valley water has made these plains habitable, and the necessities of our population have filled them with cottages and gardens. There was, however, some irrigation before the present water pipes were laid. Nuuanu Valley was a series of kalo patches between the first and second bridge; the water was laid on in ditches from the Nuuanu and Pauoa streams, and some kalo cultivation continued as far down as the present Fort Street church.

The Nuuanu Valley road, at first a bank, was thrown up between the kalo patches, and thousands of tons of earth and stones had to be carted on to make it passable. The road being made, the valley was the first locality occupied by suburban residences, and the two patches disappeared. It does not take over a year, when the water is taken off, to convert them into well sodded pasture land.

The result of careful observation shows that the native forests increase on the windward and rainy sides of the islands but decrease on the lee sides. If increase of vegetation has an effect in increasing the rainfall, the clothing of thousands of acres on all the principal islands of this group with sugar cane has more than counterbalanced the loss of vegetation by deforestation.

We ought not to expect that any material diminution or increase in the rainfall. The statistics prove that the a priori deduction is correct. Vide—Professor Lyons' tables.

Recent observations on the island of Kauai confirm my opinion that the destruction of forests is not owing altogether to the cattle. The forests on the southern or lee side of Kauai on the land of Makawell do not consist of very tall trees because it is not a very wet forest, but the trees are in a vigorous condition and the dead timber among them is very scarce. The line of forest is the same as when the Sinclair bought the land about thirty years ago, and cattle both wild and tame have roamed all through the forests for years, without seriously affecting the density or the vigor of the growth.

I notice that the Hilo grass has made but little progress on half of the island from Lahue to Mana. In the Lahue district the "laiki" grass (which resembles the Hilo grass) is prevalent. It is, perhaps, too soon to predict that the Hilo grass will not have much of a career on the south side of that island; but such is my present impression. I was much pleased to find that the progress of the lantana was not great, although the mynahs were everywhere, even in the furthest depths of the forest, which I penetrated. I am informed that owing to the perfect discipline on the island of Nihaui no noxious grasses or plants have been allowed to flourish. The only pest which has so far escaped on that island is a small burr. This shows what man can do against nature.

## FOR INTER-ISLAND TELEGRAPH.

Scheme For Communication By Means of the Heliograph.

Steamship Company Will Give Subsidy of \$50 a Month—Probable Request for Legislation

A gentleman interested in the promotion of some means of telegraphic communication between the different islands is at work on a scheme for the use of the heliograph which will doubtless be placed before the Government officials before the convening of the Legislature.

Although no exact computations have been made it is roughly estimated that the necessary paraphernalia to inaugurate the system will not cost more than \$1200 or \$1500 at the outside. The cost of maintaining the entire system with stations on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii, is estimated at about \$200 a month. One of the inter-island steamship companies has given assurance that they will guarantee \$50 of this monthly expense on condition that they are allowed to carry on all their business free of charge. It is believed that other business houses would give liberal subsidies which would reduce the Government subsidy to a minimum.

Although the details of cost have not been fully arranged or calculated the character of the men who have taken an interest in the movement give assurance that the investigation will be thorough and if the feasibility recommends itself to the powers that be, the matter will sooner or later be carried before the Legislature with a request for an appropriation and subsidy.

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE for sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

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Choice Havana Cigars

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LIMITED,

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We have just received by the bark Triton, a large shipment of

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Among them which will be found

Iron Chain, all Sizes;

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Galvanized Tubs,

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GALVANIZED AND

BLACK FENCE WIRE

(Annealed and Tested.)

Slack and Brownlow's Water Filters,

Ball Blueing,

Counter and Bag Twine,

HUBBARD'S

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## MESSAGES BY THE HELIOGRAPH.

Line of Military Signals From  
British Columbia to Mexico.

EVENT TO TAKE PLACE IN JULY.

Description of How Messages Are to be  
Conveyed—Outing Club, Athletic,  
Mountain, Military, University and  
Scientific Organizations to Take Part

On or about the 10th of July next an attempt will be made to send messages to and from between British Columbia and Mexico by means of the heliograph, or sun-glass, such as is used by the Signal Corps connected with the army and the National Guard of California.

Major W. H. Sherburn of Sacramento has received a circular letter from the Executive Council of "Mazamas," a Portland, Oregon, society of mountain climbers, which is working up the proposed experiment, which says:

"Mazamas" is the name of a society of mountain climbers. It was organized on the summit of Mount Hood, Oregon, on the 19th day of July 1894, at which time and place the constitution and by-laws were adopted and first officers elected. Its organization was unique and successful. The experience of its members on that occasion inspires them to further achievements. The mountains furnish delight and inspiration which no man or woman can know or dream save those who have attained "exaltation" on the heights. There's health, joy and freedom there.

This year their aspiration is to convey by means of heliographs along the line of snow-capped peaks a sunbeam message from British Columbia to Mexico. Washington, Oregon and California are invited to co-operate and carry out this plan.

The principal mountains in Oregon and Washington available for the purpose, beginning at the north, are: Baker, Rainier, St. Helens, Adams, Hood, Jefferson, Three Sisters, Diamond Peak, Thielsen, Scott and Pitt, and in California, Mounts Shasta, Tellac, Round-Top, Dana, Lyell, Stillman, Whitney, Lowe, Baldy and such other peaks as are necessary to complete the chain.

Citizens residing in the vicinity of the various mountains available for the purposes above suggested are besought to "take a hand" and aid the attempt. Arrangements can be made so that parties on sub-peaks, or in the valleys and towns along the line can communicate with those on their main mountains, and each group of mountaineers can, from their several signal stations, "telegraph" by flashes, to their neighbors below the fact of their presence on the peaks, and also the fact that the "message" from British Columbia is on its way, and of the transmission of the answer from Mexico.

The intention is to send a message from British Columbia to Mexico and transmit an answer from Mexico to British Columbia, and, as each message passes a signal peak, such signal peak is to report the fact to all such sub-stations and groups in valleys and towns in their vicinity as are prepared to receive it.

Storms may obscure some main peaks, so numerous side stations or sub-peaks are desirable to secure transmission of the through message.

The instrument to be used is the modern heliograph, such as is in use in the regular army, operating the "Morse Code."

Heliograph instruments can be obtained or prepared at comparatively small expense. The secretary will, on application, furnish addresses of regular manufacturers and information for making suitable instruments sufficient for the purpose.

The date fixed for this event is the 10th day of July, 1895.

The main body of Mazamas as a society will assemble at Mount Adams in the State of Washington.

Correspondence is being opened and desired with all outing clubs, athletic, mountain, military, university and scientific organizations on the Coast.

The Government officers and various State military organizations and officers are invited to arrange details from their Signal Corps to aid the grand design.

Each party is requested to arrange for procuring photographic views of their several camps and principal points of interest, particularly of the group of climbers on the peaks attained.—Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

## MAINE'S INTEREST IN HAWAII.

Speeches at Anniversary of Pine  
Tree State People

Maine's Policy Would Have Been Far  
Different From the Present—Two  
Honored Couples

At a recent anniversary of the Sons and Daughters of Maine, held in Beverly, Mass., Hawaiian Consul General Gilman of Boston was one of the leading speakers of the evening. Mr. Gilman in the course of his remarks said: "Maine and Hawaii are almost at the very antipodes. There were two couples, who went out to Hawaii fifty years ago, who did more to revolutionize the island than any other individuals. One of the couples was Mr. and Mrs. Dole, and Sanford B. Dole, their son, is President of the new Republic, a man of sterling integrity. Luther Severance of Augusta, father of H. W. Severance, was another Maine man who did much for the islands." Mr. Gilman spoke in the highest terms of John L. Stevens, who was also from Augusta. Referring to the disposition of the queen and the creation of the Republic, he said: "This teaches us the lesson that for God, order, and good government we must work together as a united people. The queen has ceased to be queen and the people have come to the front because they are the people."

"What do they ask of you, Sons and Daughters of Maine! They ask to be protected from foreign interference. This one of the gems of the Pacific, one of the most beautiful spots the sun ever shone upon. They have the New England schools, the Bible, and they want the moral help of America. Can you give it? And if at some time there should be another star added to the bright galaxy now described on the beautiful banner of the United States, and that star represented the Hawaiian Islands, they would prove themselves worthy of the place, and the lustre of that star would never grow dim, but would burn brightly forever."

Hon. E. B. Hayes, ex-Mayor of Lynn, Mass., another speaker, said: "It is a matter of history that the men from Maine have led the nation for a quarter of a century. They brought this people to a place in the position of nations. There has been a short time that the people from Maine have not led. If we had Maine, of Maine, shaping the policy of the nation at the present time, we would say 'How are you?' in a different way. This shilly shally American policy toward that island Senator Gilman has spoken of has been a disgrace to the American flag."

## CHINAMAN DEAD.

Pneumonia and the Want of Opium  
Carried Him Off.

Ah Fook, a Chinaman recently freed from Oahu jail, whither he was sent last January for having opium unlawfully in possession, died in a poi shop on King street near the residence of J. I. Dowsett last night.

Late in the afternoon a communication reached Dr. Howard saying that a Chinaman without friends or relatives was dying at Palama.

Investigation showed that the man was in the worst stages of pneumonia. Aside from this he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning.

Confined in Oahu jail, as he had been for several months, and necessarily deprived of opium, the first chance he got of securing the drug proved too strong a temptation. Instead of smoking, he literally ate it.

Dr. Myers was called in consultation. After several hours work, the doctors were forced to succumb. Nothing more could be done, and the man died soon after. The Chinese Consul was appealed to in the case of the dead man.

## Went Through the Hotel.

A brake in the kitchen was one of the events of the day at the Arlington Wednesday. A horse belonging to Con Sterling became frightened on Union street and dashed down the Hotel street entrance of the hotel. The animal went through the passage-way between the hotel proper and the culinary department. The brake to which it was attached, after tearing out a door, caught in the stairway. The horse cleared itself from the debris and went on through the yard to King street, where it was captured near Union square. The brake and harness were damaged, and the horse escaped with scratches. The damage to the hotel has been repaired.

The Blues  
Cured.

Dependancy and mental depression are more likely than not the result of poor digestion. Indigestion or physical debility. A cheering food medicine, such as

Angier's  
Petroleum  
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will improve digestion, build up the general health, and thus remove the cause of depression. It is a healthy food, and it is a healthy food, and it is a healthy food.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Boston

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Wholesale Agents.

**G. WEST,**  
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WHITE WOOD LUMBER,**

Spokes, all sizes; Savern Wheels, Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Palcos, Bent Elm from 1 to 2 1/2 inches, Dump Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles, Double-trees, Single-trees, Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes;

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

**Trimmers' Materials**

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the Carriage Business, I am prepared to supply Carriage Builders, Plantations, etc., with first class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices.

All Island orders will receive prompt attention.

**MASONIC BLOCK,**  
Corner Alakea and Hotel Streets.  
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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with hiring priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power. The HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

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Are out of the question with Eczema. It is an agony of agony. A torture of tortures. It is an itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance. It is thousands of pin prick stings, filled with an acid that never forming, ever burning and flowing upon the raw exposed skin.

No part of the human skin is exempt. It tortures, disfigures, humiliates more than all other skin diseases.

Tender babies are among its most numerous victims. They are often born with it. Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail even to relieve.

If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

It not only cures but a single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure.

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## Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE scored a success in the Constitutional Convention of Utah through the support of the Mormon contingent, who looked favorably upon giving women the right of franchise because they are easily controlled. It appears that Mormon women have their peculiarities as well as Mormon elders. The usual run of orthodox householders have an old adage pasted in their hats, that "a woman convinced against her will is of the same opinion still." And they do say this applies particularly to politics.

An evening sheet scored a scoop in the announcement that the Bulletin is to be issued from the ADVERTISER Office. This is certainly a choice bit of news and up to the present time has no confirmation in the above-named office. The publications for which the Hawaiian Gazette Company is responsible are the DAILY PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, Weekly Kuokoa and the Planter's Monthly. It publishes the Paradise of the Pacific, Anglican Church Chronicle, Y. M. C. A. Review, Ka Hoonana, The Time and the Sentinel, and prints The Independent. We are still open for business and can take in the Star and Bulletin if the necessary dollars and cents are forthcoming.

## ANNEXATION CRITICISM.

Scintillating now and again from political centers of the Republic which we will not attempt to specify, have come queries as to the solidarity of convictions of Government leaders upon the question of annexation. Radical enthusiasts have possibly made statements in private conversation, the spirit of which on sober thought they would not uphold and if introduced from another source they would condemn as unjust and unworthy of the character of the men who gave them voice. Those not in harmony with anything whatsoever which the present administration might say or do catch at these remarks like a drowning rat at a straw and flaunt them before the public with all the added color which a vivid imagination and a mind poisoned against all things American can create. It is then that they see fit to tell the people they are dissatisfied; the country is going to the dogs; annexation is a myth—a mere subterfuge put forward with the selfish motive of gaining office and political following.

That these sentiments are as thoroughly chimerical and foundationless as it is possible for a political opinion to be, there does not exist the shadow of a doubt in the minds of those who know the character of the men at the national helm and know what it is to respect honorable men sacrificing personal interests for their country's welfare.

The corner stone of the Republic is now and always has been annexation to the United States, and to accuse Government officials of being lukewarm upon this objective point of the present regime is to accuse them of being untrue to the obligations assumed in taking the oath of office. It is a peculiar fact that many people will not take the same common sense view of the integrity of individuals in public affairs that obtains in considering the same men in private business.

Allowing for the sake of argument that the powers that be are not doing what they might for annexation, what instance can be cited proving that they are not bound heart and soul to furthering the interests of the cause? What more can be done than is being done to put the Stars and Stripes over Hawaii? Of course President Dole might, and his colleagues of the Cabinet might, spend their time

standing on the street corners talking annexation and letting the internal affairs of the country assume a secondary place. They might play the part of the "popular" man, going about with American flags in their pockets and dressed in shirts of red, white and blue. They might cut any quantity of capers quite as foolish, but the very fact that they are quietly, honestly and unceasingly devoting their time to the consideration of matters that shall make this country better fitted for political union with the United States is the best proof a clear thinking man can have of the ardor with which they are laboring for the consummation of the hopes of every citizen having the best interests of this nation at heart.

We will allow that it would have been much better for the remarks of Minister Thurston before the executive session of the Councils to have been made public. Although it may not have a direct bearing on annexation, we grant that much misinterpretation would have been avoided had the facts which led to the fitting out of the Lehu been given more publicity. We can but believe that on some occasions mistaken ideas of the necessity of secrecy have obtained. But we also admit that there is an opportunity for an honest difference of opinion and we are willing to wait the verdict of time and coming events to demonstrate which of the two positions is the best taken. It is a narrow and illogical mind that does not firmly establish the premises before drawing conclusions.

What is needed in this country today is a careful attention to local affairs, an organization of forces that will enable an advance with telling effect when the time comes to take the question of annexation before representatives of the American people. That time is not now. Today is not the opportune moment for annexation bands to play or the tin pan chorus to raise its din. We are passing through the working days when it is the duty of every loyal citizen to take off his coat and put his shoulder to the wheel of good local government. Withholding a helping hand and criticising will be productive of no good either at home or abroad. The every day of annexation Sundays will not be realized by such tactics. The Government leaders have shown themselves true to their trust, and the hearty cooperation of the past will solve the problems of the future.

## COREA'S NEW CIVILIZATION.

Premonitory evidences of the advance of western civilization influenced by Japan are contained in a series of resolutions agreed to by the Korean Council of State. These resolutions call for the doing away of the distinction between the patrician and plebeian ranks and that men shall be selected for office according to their ability and without distinction of birth. The law which renders the family and connections of a criminal liable for punishment is to be abrogated and the offender alone punished. Early marriages are strictly forbidden and slavery abolished. As it is difficult to test ability by literary essays alone, the throne is to be memorialized to alter the method of selecting officials. A reform in the method of collecting taxes is also proposed and a specified statement of the use to which all government funds are put is to be required.

That the legal form of a higher civilization is advancing cannot be denied in the light of foregoing facts, but whether the officials who are in many instances practically cutting off their own heads, will enforce the new order of affairs is quite another question. The new regulations are destroying time honored customs, and the avidity with which Koreans accept the new order, as compared with the example set by Japan, will be closely watched by those interested in the study of the social characteristics of the Oriental nations.

Homer B. Hulbert, a writer of

the Korean Repository believes that the idea of class distinction ceasing to exist is Utopian. He says, "We Westerners talk about working up, but in Korea the great trouble is that a man of the upper classes, however desperate his circumstances, cannot throw off his coat and start in at the foot of the ladder. This resolution is not so much a law as a statement of opinion designed to give direction to public opinion and gradually work it up to a point where the enunciation of such a principle will be unnecessary."

Of the selection of officials on the basis of true merit, Mr. Hulbert says, "Koreans all knew that the literary examination was a farce, and that the man who could pay most handsomely or who had the ear of one of the influential officials would be sure to draw the prize, and yet there still remained that old, time-honored custom of going up to the capital and trying for a prize, and as the unexpected does sometimes happen, chance might favor them. Korean tradition and folklore are full of stories about examinations, and the doing away with them will eliminate a most fundamental factor from Korean life of today. It will be like taking from the Swiss his Alpine horn, from the Englishman his Christmas, from the Spaniard his bullfight, from the Italian his Carnival, from the Turk his Mecca."

Here again may be noticed an ever present characteristic of advanced civilization. The whole machinery of the government is put upon a pure business basis. Sources of waste and government play that possibly gave a certain poetry of corruption to the country's affairs, are to be wiped out and the rise and fall of personality depend upon personal capabilities, rather than "personal pull."

ON FIRST suggestion the proposed scheme of establishing communication between the different islands of the group by means of the heliograph seems a very feasible one. As business increases the necessity of some form of telegraphic communication becomes more evident. An inter-island cable is of course the objective possibility of the future, but it will doubtless be a good many years before the hopes of the community in this direction are realized. It will certainly be to the advantage of the country to inaugurate some system which will fill the bill for the time being. There is an appropriation of \$500 for the promotion of carrier pigeon service that has never been used and is not likely to be. While the heliographic system as applied to Hawaii is yet very much in embryo it is worthy of careful investigation and serious consideration.

SUCCESSIVE forms of reorganization which the Citizens Guard has passed through have always resulted in increasing the utility of this important feature of the emergency police patrol of the city. With the distribution of responsibility which the last change brings about, a far more formidable, but at the same time easily handled body would face an attacking party from any section of the town. The people of the city have to thank the inventive brain of Captain McStocker for an armed constabulary, of which any city might well feel proud.

AFTER Carl Wichart has been duly tried, convicted and sentenced by the court a report is circulated of an endeavor to have his punishment mitigated. Can anyone inform the public why this man should be an object of the mercy of the Chief Executive? It is not the custom to handle men who go about "breaking heads open" with judicial gloves, and we can see no good reason why this case should be made an exception. The man ought to feel himself particularly fortunate to be allowed to get out of the country.

TURKISH postal authorities seize, and destroy photographs of Mr. Gladstone and Professor Bryce, since the Armenian troubles began, on the ground that they are seditious literature.

## MONROE DOCTRINE ELASTIC.

"American" favors this office with a copy of The Argonaut, calling particular attention to the claim set forth by that journal that the Monroe doctrine is not applicable in the complications between England and Venezuela or Nicaragua. Undoubtedly the words used by President Monroe in his message to Congress are open to varied interpretation, of which examples have recently been furnished by the narrow attitude of the Cleveland Administration and the sweeping, broad-gauged expressions of Senators Frye, Morgan and numerous others of the same stamp.

It is not the disposition of this paper to act as sponsor for the United States as to what it should or should not do in determining the exact cases in which a strict enforcement of the Monroe principle is called for. It is a most elastic affair, and its strength, so far as European countries are concerned, depends very much on the opinion of the President of the United States. Expressions that have come from the American people of today, however, indicate a desire for their Chief Executive to interpret the principle in its broadest sense and make at least an endeavor to establish a strong, unquestioned foreign policy. This opinion is not unanimous, but the casual student of the signs of the times cannot fail to appreciate that it is the conviction of a vast and ruling majority.

The New York Tribune, in commenting upon Ambassador Eustis' remarks at an American dinner in London, says: "There are not a few Americans who spend their time abroad apologizing for their institutions, and they return with a feeling of discontent with home life, and are out of touch with the social and political tendencies of their own country. Ambassador Eustis is not an American of that type." So it appears to be with the Monroe doctrine. Not a few are attempting to apologize for its existence, and, because they cannot eradicate the principle from the minds of the people, endeavor to destroy its force so far as possible. The majority are not of that type, but, as Lowell has said, have a way of looking at things and treating of them, which they derive from the soil that holds their fathers and waits for them. Recent events forebode an aggressive reading of the Monroe edict, tempered with self-restraint against acquiring new territory by any other methods than purchase or treaty.

STUDENTS of the Orient will be interested in the journals and biography of the late Townsend Harris that are soon to be published. Mr. Harris was the first American Minister resident in Japan, serving from 1856 to 1862. Besides making the first treaty granting foreign trade and residence, Mr. Harris kept the United States flag flying over the legation at Yeddo after the flag of every other nation had been struck and the ministers had removed to Yokohama. His journals are said to give a very correct picture of "old" Japan.

COMMISSIONER MARSDEN makes some good points for the use of Homing pigeons as a means of communication between the islands. If the discussion between the supporters of the two schemes will result in something tangible favoring either the heliograph or the pigeons, the people anxiously waiting for something to be done will be more than satisfied. Competition is the life of trade, and the people of the islands cannot long afford to depend entirely upon steamer mails to fill the requirements of local business.

Among the men recently suggested as a possible successor to Minister Thurston, the name of Charles R. Bishop has been advanced. Mr. Bishop certainly has many personal qualities which would recommend him to a position in the diplomatic corps at Washington.

AFTER the experiences of the last New York Legislature, the Outlook comes to the conclusion that the next reform movement will strike at corrupt legislators and do away with the political rings of which the municipal manipulators are little more than willing puppets. At all events there seems little disposition to let reform measures drop with the house cleanings of the cities.

THE last result of the newspaper shuffle that has been going on of late is the appearance of the Evening Bulletin under the management of B. L. Finney, with J. T. Stacker as editor. The management map out an independent policy with honest opinions on every live topic of the day, and, if they stick to their text, ought to hold a good patronage. There is always room for straightforward independence. As a matter of financial success, that depends upon the activities of the promoters.

## Y. W. C. T. U.

In Ottawa, Lady Aberdeen has interested herself in many noble causes, but not in temperance. Yet a member of the Woman's Council who is a staunch white-ribboner as well, says that her Gracious Highness is showing interest in the W. C. T. U. as an organization, and that in the very elaborate reception given by Lord and Lady Aberdeen at Halifax recently no wines were served. Civilization moves in its highest, as in its lowest, circles.

\* \* \* The chief of police in an important American city has recently made a statement to the following effect: He says, "Intoxication has grown almost rusty from disuse in the past few years. I mean among our native population. Our books do not show more than three arrests a day for drunkenness, and we have a large Western city with over 300 saloons in it. Only a few years ago we thought if we did not have from twelve to twenty arrests it was an off day. I think there are two causes—one is the stringency of the times; the other is that public opinion has set strongly against the excessive use of intoxicants, and public opinion is mightier than law, indeed mightier than anything else you can mention. I have talked with police chiefs from all over the country, and the general opinion is that drunkenness has decreased in all sections; and although this is more marked among the well-to-do, drinking is not what it was among the laboring classes. Railroads, life insurance companies, mutual aid societies and many other organizations have refused membership and work to men who drink." This testimony comes from an unusual source and should hearten all good men and women in their efforts to promote a sober life.

Why are certain things unfit for women's ears and not for men's? is a query which a clergyman's wife finds it difficult to answer, after being excluded from the court in which three young girls gave their revolting testimony in the presence of a mingled audience of men on-lookers. In her mind and in that of every sensible thinker, the court might better have been cleared of the men, and the girls supported by the presence of elder women. Certainly there is need for more judges of the Bradley type to administer stinging rebukes to the carrier-seekers at their nauseating trials, who go to gratify a prominent curiosity. \* \* \* Catholic prelates are laying aside conservatism on the liquor question and coming out boldly for temperance. The recent utterance of Watterson, of Ohio, supported by the papal delegate Mgr. Satolli, is further seconded by the circulars of Bishop Klean. "Surely it is time," he pointedly says, for them (the conservative prelates) to notice, that the bartender is but a pandarer to vice, and the saloon the gate to every species of depravity and crime. \* \* \* Warden George, of the Frankfort (Ky.) penitentiary, makes the thought-stirring statement in his annual report that of the five hundred convicts received during a recent year, more than four hundred claim to have been drunk when they committed their offense. Comment is unnecessary in the face of such an object lesson. \* \* \* The Legislature of Norway adopted a bill on July 24, 1894, whereby all men and women twenty five years of age are entitled to vote on the question of license or no license of the liquor traffic. Conservative as they are concerning the action of women in public life, the sturdy Norwegians have found that without the help of women they cannot carry forward their temperance work as they desire.

## Timely Topics

May 16, 1895.

*Homio homini lupus*—is a Latin phrase meaning "Man is a wolf to his fellow man; one man preys on another." The above phrase is one, which at the present time is of considerable moment to the people of the Hawaiian Islands. In the "good old days of long ago" we could leave our homes, and if occasion required even our places of business, and feel that everything would be as it was when we left; but times have changed, and with the rapid advancement of these Islands towards a closer relation with the United States, the attention that we attract abroad brings all classes of persons to our shores—the Tourist, the Capitalist, the Merchant, the Mechanic and Clerk, and the Burglar. Speaking of the latter class of individuals, there are several branches, viz: the Safe Breaker, the Train Robber, and the House Burglar.

At the present time the house burglar is the one who has graced our city with his presence, and to forestall his becoming too familiar it is necessary to use such means as will keep him at a respectable distance. Revolvers and clubs are all very well when it comes to a hand-to-hand fight, but you possibly may go too far and be amenable to the law.

We have a Breaker that we consider to be the best ever placed on the market, it is the "Hendry Breaker" in 12, 14 and 16 inch cut. Many of these breakers and our Rice Plows have been sold and in every case have given entire satisfaction.

The Victor Safe and Lock Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, sent us a number of their safes, of the size most suitable for Post Office, store and plantation use. They are "safe", durable, commodious, attractive and wonderfully cheap.

The Empire Washing Machine is built on the principle of not only the economy of labor to the use, but of rapidity and perfection of work turned out.

All plantations, machine shops, mills and anyone having use for belting are advised to see our stock of Jewel Extra Short Lamp Belting in sizes from 1½ inches to 12 inches double.

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## ANNUAL TRIP OF MORNING STAR

Account of Work Accomplished in the Marshall Islands

PLACES VISITED BY THE STEAMER

Great Demand for Books in the Group. Dr. Rife's First Introduction to the Islanders in Their Homes—Incidents of the Voyage—Micronesian Missions

The annual trip of the Morning Star through the Marshall group commenced on September 21, when the vessel sailed from Kusaie for Jaluij. There were on board Dr. and Mrs. Rife, Miss Hopkin and Miss Palmer, besides the pupils of the two schools. At Jaluij the German Commissioner was very friendly, inviting the missionaries to luncheon. This was Dr. Rife's first introduction to the Marshall Islanders in their homes. On Sunday, September 30, he visited the church at Jeremia's station on Jaluij, and he writes:

"I cannot tell you how glad I was to see that congregation, mostly Christians, who a few years ago were heathen and almost naked. Sometimes when one sees a teacher who has been located with a good deal of expectation, but who has gone astray, there is likely to be a feeling of discouragement; but when we look upon such men as Jeremia and some of the other teachers, we remember that Christ put a single soul in the balance with the world."

From Jaluij the Star went to Mille, where Josef and Loktop had done a good work. A similar report is given of the western end of Arno, but on the eastern end the assistant teacher has proved unfaithful. Of other islands Dr. Rife writes:

"Nabunban is holding the fort at Aur, and seems to be doing it well. But we found at Malwonip, but he thinks he does not know anything and seemed to need an assistant. We accordingly left Lakien and his wife, a couple I married when I had been here but three weeks."

"At Meijj, Larrijip had built a church during the year. He thinks, however, that it will need enlarging. The work seems very prosperous. We were here made a present of about half a cord of 'jenkwin', a dried food which the natives prize very highly."

"From here we went down to Ailing-laplap. Matu and Kapen Uri had been left here, but they did not agree very well and the latter had gone with his wife to Jaluij, where we afterwards saw them. He was not given work this year but may be reinstated next. We afterward sent Lanto to help Matu. At Namo we have another slow but, I think, good man in the person of Nierik (little cocoanut). There did not seem to be a great many people on this island. Balili and Lokirin had been left at Kwojein, but we found on our arrival that Balili had given away to temptation but a few days before. He was accordingly taken to his home on Jaluij. He seemed very penitent before we left him, and may be restored to the work in a year or two. At Lae, Laiklon is one of our strong young men. His work had a good showing. At Ujae the wife of the teacher had fallen. The people were desirous of having them remain, but we took them to Ebon, where Lailero can assist in the teaching and his wife live with her parents if she does not do what is right. Here we left Laki and his wife. The work did not look very encouraging, but Laki is one of our oldest and most faithful boys and may be able to build it up."

On account of the serious sickness of the wife of one of the assistant teachers who was on board, the Star returned to Jaluij, where the governor gave them a warm reception and readily granted the privilege to the Star of visiting Ebon and Namerik on its return to Kusaie, instead of coming back to Jaluij and clearing from that port as is the rule. Dr. Rife reports that the state of the work on Ebon is very encouraging. There are three new teaching schools in different parts of the island of their own free will, without any expectation of mission aid. At Namerik also the work was in good condition. The Star reached Kusaie November 18th, just fifty days from the date of sailing. In reviewing the tour Dr. Rife says:

"I think the work in the islands on the whole encouraging. I had twenty-one cases of Bibles (Testaments and Gospels), and could have used many more. I would like if possible to give them all their wish another year. It is a very trying matter to be compelled to say: 'I cannot give you more, but must keep them for others.' There was also a great demand for the new primer which Dr. and Mrs. Pense prepared this year. I think the chief attraction in it is the catechism contained in the back part. Many of the Bible teachings are here put in a very plain and simple manner. There was, as ever, a good demand for the singing-books. I think it would be well, if the time could be found, to allow sixty days for the trip instead of fifty. We could not give the time to the work that we should like to, especially in treating the sick."—Missionary Herald, May, 1895.

## Nelson Gets Six Months

In the Police Court Wednesday morning Gus Nelson was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor for assault and battery on Captain Cook.

The case of ex-patrolman W. art for assault and battery on Captain Cook.

The Hawaiian Star, May 17, 1895.

The Hawaiian Star, May 17, 1895.

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The Hawaiian Star, May 17, 1895.

## SOME LETTERS OF GRATITUDE.

People of Leper Settlement Express Gratitude to Capt. Cochrane.

How They Would Use Extra Funds. Desire for Musical Instruments and Games.

Captain Cochrane recently wrote to the Leper Settlement, requesting an expression of opinion from the more intelligent men as to the disposition to be made of the balance remaining of the band fund after paying for the new instruments.

In reply, he has received several grateful letters and the minutes of a meeting which was held at the Board of Health office, Kalaupapa, Molokai, on the 3d inst., and of which Ambrose Hutchison, Assistant Superintendent, was chairman and William Clark scribe.

At that meeting, Captain Cochrane's letter was read and discussed, and, after an interchange of views and suggestions, a motion was unanimously adopted that the purchase of instruments for Beretania Hall, a reading and recitation room in the village of Kalaupapa, be recommended as the first thing in point of desirability. This conclusion was based upon the belief that the proportion of those who care to read is much smaller than that of those who are fond of music. Illustrated papers and Honolulu papers, both English and Hawaiian, were also recommended as things acceptable, and it was agreed that a magic lantern outfit and a set of slides would be a great source of amusement. Suggestions of croquet and bagatelle were also made.

The meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to Captain Cochrane and the gentlemen who have so kindly assisted him in his efforts for the benefit of the settlement; also to the public of Honolulu for their most generous response.

A melodeon is among the instruments desired, also a violoncello, several guitars, violins and taropatch fiddles, and, while the balance will permit many of these to be purchased, it may be said that anyone who has any kind of a musical instrument that he would like to present, either to Beretania Hall, the Y. M. C. A. Hall, or the Bishop Home for Girls, or the Baldwin Home for Boys, which is in the village of Kalawao, about two miles and a half from Kalaupapa, is invited to do so. If left at the office of the ADVERTISER it will be cared for and sent on by the Lehua, which may visit Molokai within a fortnight.

Among the letters received was one from Charles H. Kealakai, bandmaster, and one from Thos. K. Nathaniel, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Every interest at the Leper Settlement will be carefully consulted.

## Board of Health New Quarters.

That portion of the Judiciary building in rear of the old legislative hall and beginning at the folding doors, a portion of which is now used by the Labor Commission, will be the new quarters of the Board of Health.

Work of fitting up the place will be commenced today in order that it may be ready for occupancy by the Board next Thursday.

The Labor Commission will use a room on the upper floor.

## Makapuu Point in Oil.

The cleverly executed oil painting of Makapuu Point by D. Howard Hitchcock for the Marshall's office, was placed in the window of the Pacific Hardware Co. on Wednesday. Aside from its intrinsic value, the painting is valuable as a historic remembrance of the spot where a gaurd under Alfred Carter was stationed to intercept the rebels.

Any one who has ever had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism will rejoice with Mr. J. A. Stamm, 220 Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, over his fortunate escape from a siege of that distressing ailment. Mr. Stamm is foreman of Merriam's confectionary establishment. Some months ago, on leaving the heated work room to run across the street on an errand, he was caught out in the rain. The result was that when ready to go home that night he was unable to walk, owing to inflammatory rheumatism. He was taken home, and on moved was placed in front of a good fire, and the agony rubbed with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. During the evening a bright light was repeatedly flashed with his limb, and by the next morning all of all the pain was gone. He takes Chamberlain's Pain Balm as a preventive of such attacks.

## Nelson Gets Six Months

In the Police Court Wednesday morning Gus Nelson was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor for assault and battery on Captain Cook.

The case of ex-patrolman W. art for assault and battery on Captain Cook.

The Hawaiian Star, May 17, 1895.

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## Queen Victoria's Celebration.

Queen Victoria's birthday will be celebrated by a social dance at Independence Hall next week Friday evening. The event is to be given under the joint auspices of the Sons of St. George and Scottish Thistle Club, assisted by the British Vice-Consul, in aid of the British Benevolent Society. Tickets may be obtained at the Golden Rule Bazaar and Hawaiian News Company.

## Often Tired but Never Weary.

Let's discuss this point for two minutes. Here's a man who says that at certain periods he began to feel "tired and weary." That's precisely the way he puts it in his letter. Now anybody has a right to feel tired or fatigued (it's the same thing), after labour or much exercise. It's the body's fashion of telling you to hold up, to give it a rest. It is a natural and, in health, with supper and sleep just ahead, a pleasant feeling. But weariness—that's different. That comes of monotony, of waiting, of loneliness. Weariness is of the mind, not of the body. But it can arise in the body, all the same. If this bothers you at first, don't say, "Stuff!" "bumbug!" but study up on it. A man may be tired and happy, but not weary and happy. For weariness means depressed spirits, and nerves all sagged down in the middle. And when you get both at once you will be wise to find out what's gone wrong.

It is a short letter, this is, and we can just as well quote the whole of it. The writer says: "It was in November, 1887, when I began to feel tired and weary. It seemed as if I had no strength left in me. Before that I had always been strong and healthy. My appetite was poor, and for days together I could not touch any food—that was placed before me. After every meal that I did succeed in forcing down I had such dreadful pains in the chest and back that I was almost afraid to eat. Then there was a sharp pain around the heart, too, as though I was stabbed with a knife."

"I lost a deal of sleep, and for nights together I didn't sleep at all. Then I began to lose flesh rapidly, and was afraid I was going into a consumption. Yet I kept on with my work, however, but it was a hard thing for me, because I was so weak and nervous that I trembled from head to foot. As time went on I gradually got worse and worse, and my eyes were sunken and drawn in. I consulted a doctor in Kentish Town. He gave me medicine, but it did no good. After all this I got the idea into my head that I should not recover."

"One day a lady came into the shop, and noticing the state I was in, kindly asked how long I had been ill. I told her all about it, and she said, 'You try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup; it has made me well, and I believe it will do you good.'"

"I sent for a bottle, and after taking only a few doses I felt relieved. Presently my food agreed with me, and I enjoyed my meals. I could sleep better also, and by keeping on taking the Syrup I soon got as strong as I ever was in my life. Since that time (now over four years ago), I have been in the best of health. I consider that in all probability this remedy saved my life; at all events, it restored my health, and life without health don't amount too much. I gladly consent to the publication of the statement, and will answer inquiries. Yours truly, (Signed), G. VINCE, 142 Shepherd's Bush Road, London, W., November 30th, 1892."

Thus Mr. Vince's unfortunate experience comes to happy end. As he has to work for a living, like most of us, he is no doubt often tired, but never weary any more. And what can possibly be more welcome than long continued illness? With him, as with millions, it was the stomach that was in fault. His food entered the stomach and stopped there. So he suffered from two bad results: he received no strength from it, but he did receive the deadly acids and gases which the fermented stuff gave birth to. Indigestion and dyspepsia. The same old story of pain and misery, and, thank mercy, the same story of restoration and gratitude after an appeal for help had been made to good old Mother Seigel.

## Awful dyspepsia!

Nearly dead! All the pleasure in life seems gone forever.

I can get no enjoyment out of anything.

I suffer terribly after every meal.

Miserable feeling all the time.

My blood is poor and thin, the doctor says because my food is only half digested.

I am nervous and capricious and have the blues.

Nothing I have tried will relieve me!

Nothing! That's wrong! There is something, and it will relieve and cure you. Brown's Iron Bitters

has cured thousands for many years past. Don't suffer any more. Get a bottle at once. It is pleasant to take, the dose is small, and it won't blacken your teeth. Brown's Iron Bitters will make a new person out of you—give you an appetite—cure your dyspepsia. The genuine has two crossed red lines on the wrapper. See that you get it.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

TO BE HAD AT

HOBSON DRUG CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets.

Shippers will please take notice that the

AMERICAN BARK

AMY TURNER,

Agent.

May 17, 1895.

May 17, 1895.

May 17, 1895.

May 17, 1895.

May 17, 1895.

May 17, 1895.

## HERE'S AN IDEA!

A CHANCE TO GET A

## Pair of Shoes

—FOR—

## Ten Minutes Work!

The question among the business men of Honolulu is

DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

To solve the problem as well as to ascertain whether advertisements attract the attention of newspaper readers, we offer a pair of our best \$5.00 shoes (\$6.50 anywhere else) to the person who sends us, under the head of "Wanted," the cleverest advertisement of our shoes.

It must be original, concise, and to the point. It must not be longer than any ordinary want ad. found in the daily papers.

Advertisement to be written on one side of white paper and signed by the competitor's full name and address. State the name of the paper in which you saw this notice and enclose your effort in an envelope marked

McInerney's Shoe Store, Honolulu.

Ad. Competition.

The attention of out of town subscribers is particularly called to this competition—We want your ad. Honolulu competitors may drop their envelopes in the box just inside the store door.

Competition Closes at Noon, June 15, 1895.

Competent judges will decide who is entitled to the prize.

## McInerney's Shoe Store

HONOLULU.

## Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!

IF SUGAR IS WHAT YOU WANT USE FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company have just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,

150 Tons Double Superphosphate,

300 Tons Natural Plant Food,

25 Tons Common Superphosphate.

Also per Martha Davis and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,

Sulphate of Ammonia,

Sulphate of Potash,

Muriate of Potash and Kainit.

High Grade Manures

to any Analyses. Always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

1654-3m

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

## ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

KING

BROS.,

4857 HOTEL STREET

You can buy the latest dates of this paper at Hilo of J. A. Martin

May 17, 1895.

May 17, 1895.

## Metropolitan Market

King Street.

Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats so treated retain all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER

## PHARMACISTS

113 and 115 Fort Street.

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate.

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr

Norman Stallion.....Captain Grawl

Native bred Stallion.....Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1893-1v W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

THEO. H. DAVIES, HAROLD JANION,

COMMISSIONERS, AGENTS,

1893-1v W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894. £11,054,687 7s. 6d.

1-Authorised Capital.....£ 2,000,000  
2-Subscribed.....2,750,000  
3-Paid-up Capital.....487,500 0 0  
4-Reserve Funds.....2,344,182 11 0  
5-Life and Annuity Funds.....4,023,164 15 1  
Total.....£11,054,687

Revenue Fire Branch.....1,555,462 2  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....1,223,974 18 2  
Total.....£2,779,437 0 0

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## TRANS - - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG.—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichsmarks.....6,000,000  
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....25,000,000  
Total.....Reichsmarks 31,000,000

Total.....Reichsmarks 31,000,000

## NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG.—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks.....8,330,000  
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....35,000,000  
Total.....Reichsmarks 43,330,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HAEFFELD & CO.

1895-1v

## The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Assets.....£ 40,000,000  
Not Income.....9,079,000  
Claims Paid.....112,569,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

Bishop & Co.

1895-1v

## INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

## Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

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# ANNUAL TRIP TO MOLOKAI.

Two Weeks Business Disposed of by Board of Health.

## OAHU INSANE ASYLUM REPORT.

New Quarters for the Board in the Judiciary Building Physicians to Meet Next Week—Routine Work Disposed Of—Improvements, Etc.

President Smith occupied the chair at the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health Thursday afternoon, there being present with him Drs. Wood and Emerson, Member Laysing and Health Agent Reynolds.

Before the session was opened a letter was read from Dr. McGrew asking that a license be granted a Chinaman to smoke opium.

Dr. Wood explained how the opium habit should be treated intelligently and scientifically.

There was no difference over the spirit of the law. It was concluded to refuse the request for a license to smoke or use opium. The indorsement by the Marshal allowing the Chinaman to use opium daily was cancelled. If the applicant really needed the drug he must secure it from his physician. The Chinaman was authorized to procure from the city dispensary a minimum amount of opium daily.

Dr. Monsarrat's reports for the past two weeks were read and passed.

A letter was read from Deputy Marshal Brown calling attention to the increased number of Japanese prostitutes and citing the fact that they solicited trade in the most open manner. The communication recommended that a certain portion of the city be decided upon where this class could be kept. It would then be an easy matter to regulate their actions and the traffic. By request Deputy Marshal Brown appeared before the Board and explained matters in connection with the subject. A general discussion resulted without any definite action being taken. The Deputy Marshal was instructed, however, to institute measures that seemed best for the regulation of dissolute women.

Dr. Herbert's report of inmates of Oahu Insane Asylum for quarter ending March 31st was presented and read. It was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN, Members of the Board of Health.

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Oahu Insane Asylum for quarter ending March 31, 1895.

There are on the list of inmates 86 names whose different forms of disease may be classified as follows:

Mania (Acute).....	14
Mania (Chronic).....	29
Melancholia.....	2
Dementia.....	14
Acute Dementia.....	5
Paranoia.....	6
Dipsomania.....	1
Imbecility.....	3
Opium Habit.....	2
Idiocy.....	1
Epileptics.....	6
Not Insane at Present.....	3

Total..... 86

The general health of the establishment has been good, the mortality small. The number of patients increased, causing an increased demand on funds, etc. It will be noticed by glancing at the list showing nationality, etc., that the large majority of patients are Chinese, Hawaiian and Portuguese, in that order. The percentage to their nationality being as follows:

About res. pop.	Inmates
Chinese.....	15,000
Hawaiians.....	35,000
Portuguese.....	8,000

Most of those committed have been some years resident in the islands.

The utmost care is taken to keep the wards and cells scrupulously clean, which is a much more difficult proceeding than might appear to any one not familiar with the ways and whims of these poor afflicted. The keepers have watches of eight hours at a time, and each new watch sees that the keepers before them have left their wards clean and in good order.

Good filters have been supplied and an effort made to prevent the inmates from drinking other than filtered water. Their meals, which are excellent, are served at the following times and consist of:

Breakfast, 6:45 a. m. Boiled beef, rice, taro, stew, tea and bread, salmon three times a week for a change.

Dinner, 11:55 a. m. Boiled, roast or stewed beef or mutton, rice and taro, with pork and beans on Sundays.

Supper, 4:45 p. m. Fruit, one-quarter loaf of bread, cold meat, salmon, stew or meat balls.

All inmates who are accustomed to their food served more delicately, and can appreciate it, have their meals furnished from the Assistant Superintendent's house.

It is with great pleasure we watch the progress of the new Woman's Department, so sorely needed, and as soon as it is completed we shall have to tear down the cells (eight in number) constituting the wing in rear of Ward 3, and re-build them. The work is all rotten and sodden, making it positively dangerous to the health of those confined therein. We only use them now in case of actual necessity.

A number of the inmates are working—some in the two lands, some in the kitchen, and others around the buildings and grounds, but many and the majority spend day after day in the same place, and many in the same position waiting solely for their meals and night to come round again. They see little beyond their white fences enclosure, inside of which most of them are doomed to spend the rest of their unfortunate existence; and how surely

It is our duty to make these grounds as bright and cheerful as we can. It is, in fact, the first detail in the treatment of these people to have them contented and pleased with their place of detention, particularly in acute phases of the disease, when it will in itself be conducive to the return of health and reason.

To do this, to keep the grounds in good order, to build some extra cells in the place of those behind Ward 3, and to provide extra attendants for the new accommodations, will necessitate extra provision being made by the Board, who, I trust, will exert liberality in the matter.

The management of the Insane is a most important social problem, and must be conducted with liberality, and the unpleasant fact is also before us that insanity is on the increase the world over; not in proportion to the population, but with the development of intelligence and the progress of civilization. And while some are exerting prophylactic measures for the prevention of these forms of disease, it is our duty to be prepared to meet them—and meet them in the best possible manner. Conscious of the fact that our homes for their care and detention are particularly suited, as comfortable as possible and our treatment in every respect abreast of the times, comparing favorably with similar institutions in other countries.

What a strange circumstance it is—how few in our, or any other community for that matter, interest themselves in the insane or show any inclination to assist the management. Possibly it is because they do not know in what manner they can be of service or assistance. The Chinese are the only people who show any recognition, and as each new year comes around gifts to the insane are sent by these people. Now while we are struggling along in an endeavor to make the premises look bright and cheerful, how acceptable would be colored shrubs and plants (crotons, etc.). And I may say in this connection that should any of the charitably disposed public be good enough to send us any, they will be duly acknowledged; and if inconvenient to send them to the asylum, we will gladly send to any kind friends who will notify us.

I have to thank the committee on asylum matters for their assistance in many things. Trusting that this report may be satisfactory. I am, gentlemen, Yours respectfully,

GEORGE HERBERT, Medical Supt. Oahu Insane Asylum.

The Superintendent of Public Works will be instructed to make an examination of the asylum premises and report amount of expenditure required. Agent Meyers reported details at Kalaupapa. His request to have the telephone line at the settlement repaired was granted.

A communication was read from Acting Russian Vice-Consul J. F. Hackfeld, transmitting a request from Mademoiselle de Troitzka, a Russian subject, aged 25, who desired to come and care for the lepers. As arrangements had already been made to bring out from France four Brothers for the work, the services of the Russian lady would not be required. The secretary was instructed to convey proper thanks for her kind offer.

The patients at Kalaupapa, to the number of 560, petitioned to have Dr. Oliver retained as physician at the settlement. The petitioners will be notified that there is no proposition before the Board of Health to remove Dr. Oliver.

Superintendent Scott wrote asking to be allowed to accompany the Board on their semi-annual trip to the Leper Settlement next Friday, in order to look after schools there. Referred to President Smith.

Dr. Thompson of North Hilo informed the Board that he would discontinue acting as attorney for plantations.

A protest was read from Frank Hoogs, a reporter of the ADVERTISER. He cited that he was not allowed to go aboard the Gaelic and attend to his duties, although the ship was not in quarantine. Others being allowed the privilege, he thought favoritism was shown.

Agent Reynolds explained the circumstances of the refusal complained of to the satisfaction of the Board. The vessel was in quarantine and no one was allowed on board. The guard passed a person thought to be a passenger. This caused the trouble.

Secretary Wilcox was instructed to reply to the communication and say that it was not the intention of the Board to show any partiality in matters of this kind.

Dr. Emerson, corresponding secretary, Committee on Treatment of Leprosy, presented a circular letter containing information on treatment of the disease. These will be sent abroad.

President Smith explained that physicians from the other islands would arrive next week and, after the next meeting would accompany the Board to Molokai. It was decided to meet on Thursday of the coming week and leave for the settlement on Friday, the 24th.

The new quarters of the Board will be the rooms now occupied by the Labor Commission. Thursday's meeting will be held there. The Labor Commission will occupy a room on the upper floor of the Judiciary Building.

A number of invitations will be issued to outside parties to accompany the Board to Molokai. Among them will be Captain Cochrane and two physicians on the Philadelphia. Prof. Berger will also go along and take up the new instruments for the leper band.

Citizens Guard as Military.

Under the proposed company formation of the Citizens Guard there will be two companies in the first division; two in the second; two in the third; one in the fourth and one in the fifth. There will also be a cavalry company and a squad to report at police headquarters.

Marshal Hitchcock will be the nominal colonel; the deputy-marshal lieutenant-colonel, with possibly Edward Hitchcock as adjutant. F. B. McStocker will more than likely be elected major-commanding.

# SEC'Y GRESHAM LAYS DOWN LAW.

Rights of Merchant Steamers to Afford Asylum in Foreign Ports.

Shipmaster Must Use His Own Discretion to Considerable Extent—Under Local Jurisdiction.

Secretary Gresham has laid down some doctrine touching the rights of merchant steamers in foreign ports to afford asylum to refugees that may be of great importance to commanders of vessels, says a recent dispatch from Washington. This was called out by a letter addressed to the State Department in December, 1893, by C. P. Huntington, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, asking for an exact definition of the powers of the captains of merchant steamers in this respect. The Secretary responded that the so-called doctrine of the right of asylum having no application to merchant vessels in port, it follows that the shipmaster cannot exercise discretion on the character of an offense charged against a refugee.

While no general rule can be laid down as a comprehensive principle, a merchant vessel in a foreign port is within the local jurisdiction of the country with respect to offenses or offenders against the laws thereof, and an orderly demand for a surrender of the person accused of the crime by a due process of law, with the exhibition of the warrant of arrest in the hands of the regularly accredited officers of the law, may not be disregarded or resisted by the master of the ship. Arbitrary attempts to capture the passenger by force may call for a disavowal when a resort to violence endangers the lives of innocent people and the property of a friendly nation.

Whether, if force be threatened, the master of the vessel is justified in putting in jeopardy, by his resistance, the interests confided to his care, must be largely questioned for his discretion. That passengers may have come on board at the port where a demand is made, or at another port of the same country, is immaterial to the right of jurisdiction.

The secretary concludes with an admonition to the American merchant captains to permit the orderly operation of law in foreign ports on their ships and thus avoid application for an asylum for refugees and occasions for the exhibition of arbitrary force against their ships.

## Shipbuilding in Canada.

There is a scheme afloat to revive the shipbuilding industry at Quebec. Years ago Quebec did a large shipbuilding business, of course entirely in wood vessels. It is now proposed to enter there with iron shipbuilding. The steel ship plates to be used will be imported from England. Freight from England to Canada are exceedingly low in consequence of the number of vessels going there in ballast for cargoes of lumber. These steel ship plates are now at the lowest point ever known in England. They can be laid down in Quebec at about \$25 to \$26 per long ton, or fully 20 per cent less than they cost in Philadelphia, since they will be admitted duty free as in the case with all shipbuilding material. The promoters of the scheme point out that notwithstanding the severe depression in freights there is a constant demand for new iron vessels nearly 300,000 more tons of shipping having been built in 1894 than in 1893, exclusive of warships, while those built in the United Kingdom in 1894, over 97 per cent were built of steel and 90 per cent were steamships. Quebec's population includes a large number of skilled shipwrights. Wages are lower at Quebec than in any other manufacturing center in America and her now almost deserted but convenient coves and shipyards can be leased or purchased for one-quarter of what they were worth some years ago.—Exchange.

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Fever and a Bad Cough.

Following this a sore came on her right side between the two lower ribs. In a short time another broke on the left side. She would take spells of sore mouth and when we had succeeded in overcoming this she would suffer with attacks of high fever and expel bloody looking corruption. Her head was affected and matter oozed from her ears. After each attack she became worse and all treatment failed to give her relief until we began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken one-half bottle we could see that she was better. We continued until she had taken three bottles. Now she looks like

# Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and is fat as a pig. We feel grateful, and cannot say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. A. AL ADAMS, Inman, Tennessee.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir. W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to—See The Times, July 13, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT DRUGS, and IN VIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

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